

## CRISP AND SMITH ON SILVER

Former Is in Favor of Free Coinage, and the Latter Is Against It.

### HOW REPUBLICANS

#### PARALYZED TRADE

CONDITION NOW BEFORE US DUE TO EVIL LEGISLATION.

Protection Means the Restriction of Trade and Commerce, the Fostering and Building Up of Trusts; It Creates No Wealth, But Merely Prevents Its Natural and Just Distribution--When You Buy Foreign Goods and Pay the Duty It Goes Into the Treasury and Is Called a Tax; When You Buy the Domestic Product and Pay the Increased Price, It Goes Into the Pockets of the American Manufacturer and Is Called "Protection"--Comparison of the Harrison and the Cleveland Administrations.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 7.—A mass meeting of Democrats was held in this city this evening. The principal features were the speeches of Speaker Crisp, reviewing the work of Congress and one by Secretary Hoke Smith, against the free coinage of silver.

#### In Favor of Free Coinage.

Speaker Crisp declared his personal preference for the free coinage of silver. Much enthusiasm was displayed. Speaker Crisp spoke as follows: "When the Fifty-third Congress met in August of last year it was confronted with difficulties which seemed almost insurmountable. Trade was paralyzed, manufacturing had almost ceased, labor was idle, our banking institutions were failing and confidence, the life and soul of commerce, was utterly destroyed. In so far as this deplorable condition was attributable to legislation, the Republican party was responsible. For more than thirty years that party had made our financial and economic policy. Until the meeting of the Fifty-third Congress the Democratic party was without power. The condition which confronted us, while not wholly, was very largely due to evil legislation. In 1873, the free coinage of silver had been discontinued and gold became the standard of value. In 1876 partial coinage was resumed. In 1890 this law was repealed and soon thereafter the coinage of silver practically ceased. These acts were of the Republican party.

"These acts of the Republican party resulted in a lessening of the volume of final redemption as to cause the price of all commodities to increase the burdens of all debtors, and impair the confidence of the people in the power of the government to redeem their obligations.

"A law and a practice which allows a citizen to pay his obligations to the government in silver, and at the same time permits him to demand of the government gold in redemption of its obligations, is manifestly unreasonable and unjust, and in the nature of the Sherman act, must impair confidence and tend to produce panic.

"What Protection Means. "For thirty years the Republicans have been building up tariff walls around the country, and in 1890 passed what they termed a perfect protective tariff law.

"A protective tariff restricts trade and commerce.

"It limits the market in which we must buy and depresses the market in which we must sell.

"It is a tax upon a foreign product which the consumer here must pay.

"By taxing his foreign competitor, you enable the domestic manufacturer to increase the price of his wares to the extent of the tax, and this, too, the consumer here must pay.

"When you buy foreign goods and pay the duty, it goes into the treasury and is called a tax; when you buy the domestic product and pay the increased price, it goes into the pocket of the American manufacturer and is called 'protection.'

"A protective tariff fosters and builds up trusts and monopolies.

"It creates no wealth--only prevents its natural and just distribution.

"Thirty years of such a system did much to produce the conditions existing when the Fifty-third Congress met. What has that Congress done for the people? The first matter considered was the financial question. We had passed the Sherman law, and in favor of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country. By an agreement, we determined to take the sense of the House on the free and unlimited coinage of silver at several intervals. After full debate a square vote was had on each, and on the repeal of the purchasing power of the Sherman law, a result you know. While professing to understand the question fully in all its bearings, I have always been in favor of the free coinage of silver--I am in favor of it.

The speaker then rehearsed the contest in both branches of Congress over the tariff bill, and compared the differences between the McKinley and Wilson bills.

#### The Senate Bill.

Speaking of the Senate bill, he said that while it did not give all he expected, it was the best that could be obtained under the circumstances.

"It strikes at trusts and monopolies," he said.

"It reduces the cost of necessities of life."

"It does so to some extent opens our markets at home and enlarges our markets abroad.

"It promotes agriculture; it encourages manufacturing and it will aid to the comfort of millions of our fellow citizens."

Here Mr. Crisp turned to state matters and spoke of the coming contest. Hoke Smith's Address.

and international exposition would be of great assistance in this work, but the attention of capital once secured, its confidence must also be won and it was, therefore, of the utmost importance that the future welfare of the state that in the coming election the people of Georgia should show the world that the wild theories of the Populists had no foothold amongst them.

#### Populistic Belief.

Calling attention to the recent experience of the great states of Kansas and Colorado under Populistic rule, the secretary asked who would wish to see Georgia follow the leadership of a Lielewelling or a Waite. Bad as was the record of the third party in the west, the crazy theories of their leaders in Congress were enough to stagger comprehension and shock thoughtful men. They sought disbursements amounting in the aggregate to over \$25,000,000. The people of Georgia must be convinced that the evil effect of such a course would be to disorganize locally and discredit before the world if it appeared to have even listened to their impracticable theories. For of their beliefs were worthy of discussion; but there was one which seemed to have appeared attractive, although when carefully investigated it must be classified with the other theories as almost equally wild and impracticable. He referred to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1 by the United States, and declared it to be a plan utterly at variance with sound business principles and fraught with incalculable evil.

#### In a Bimetallicist.

He did not wish his position misunderstood. He was a thorough bimetallicist, strong in his faith, and no one could be more unalterably opposed to the adoption of a single gold standard. Such a course would have the effect of a contraction of the currency calculated to cripple the industries and to lessen the demand for supplies.

The injury inflicted by a single standard currency has been recently demonstrated abroad and the evil effects had been felt here upon products of this country raised for foreign consumption. He believed the evil effect would be lessened by preserving the present per capita of currency here; but when three-fourths of our great products go abroad, and three-fourths of the injury could not be reached except by the success of bimetallicism in the places of consumption. He believed the evil effect would be lessened by preserving the present per capita of currency here; but when three-fourths of our great products go abroad, and three-fourths of the injury could not be reached except by the success of bimetallicism in the places of consumption.

After sketching the history of silver demonetization by Germany in 1871 and subsequently by Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Russia, and the United States, he said: "In the meantime the United States had changed the coinage of \$3,361,500 silver dollars in eighty years to 1873, to the coinage of 419,256,000 standard silver dollars and to the purchase of silver upon the treasury notes were issued, making a total coinage of \$70,000,000 of silver used in this country during the last twenty years. From an average of \$1,000,000 a year, the United States had changed to \$200,000,000 at the coinage ratio of 1890 and depreciated in value about 50 per cent.

#### Silver Demonetization.

After sketching the history of silver demonetization by Germany in 1871 and subsequently by Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Russia, and the United States, he said: "In the meantime the United States had changed the coinage of \$3,361,500 silver dollars in eighty years to 1873, to the coinage of 419,256,000 standard silver dollars and to the purchase of silver upon the treasury notes were issued, making a total coinage of \$70,000,000 of silver used in this country during the last twenty years. From an average of \$1,000,000 a year, the United States had changed to \$200,000,000 at the coinage ratio of 1890 and depreciated in value about 50 per cent.

"From these facts several conclusions are drawn. First, the people of the United States have been using silver for many times as much silver as money of full legal tender at present as they had before 1873. Second, the depreciation in the value of silver was due to causes other than its treatment in the United States. It is, therefore, evident that silver, at a ratio of 16 to 1, if unlimited coinage was attempted, it would not either flood our mints with enormous quantities of silver, which would once depreciate the value of our money, or would be coined in reasonable quantities, and this coinage would not substantially affect the mercantile value of the dollar throughout the country. The exclusive use of gold would result only a little more than half the present dollar. It would cause the setting of all contracts at the rate of 50 cents to the dollar. It would require the reorganization of all prices to be adapted to the new depreciated currency. It would compel a change of all legislation in fixing salaries, and would necessitate the entire readjustment of the private and government business of the United States to meet the conditions of the degraded dollar. The confusion existing at such changes would be great. Commercial failures, business wreck and ruin must be the result. No panic which our country has ever suffered could be compared to that which would fall upon the industrial interests by such action. The fear that the government would be unable to maintain its various monies upon a parity, and that we were upon the point of being forced to the silver standard, with the result similar to that described, might be compared to the panic of last year. For the condition of the treasury which led, in part, to the passage of the Sherman law, was the result of the Republican administration of Harrison, with the exception of the first year, (which received its impetus from the excellent financial conditions existing at the close of Mr. Cleveland's term), was a year of falling revenues, increasing expenditures and a heavy exportation of gold.

"The receipts during the Cleveland administration were \$22,000,000 less than during the Harrison administration, while the total expenditures were over \$25,000,000 less. Twenty-two million dollars in gold were exported from the country in excess of the amount exported during Mr. Cleveland's term, while Mr. Harrison retired from office with a net gold balance against us of nearly \$15,000,000.

"These figures are startling. The net exports of gold during the last three months of Mr. Harrison's administration amounted to \$18,000,000, while the net exports of gold during the first

year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to but \$4,580,000. "During the Republican administration expenditures increased at the rate of \$60,000,000 a year, while the revenues decreased more than \$15,000,000 annually. Mr. Cleveland's term had a surplus of \$220,288,000 in the treasury. Four years of Republican misrule reduced the surplus to \$82,450,000, with charges fixed for the ensuing year amounting in round numbers to \$35,000,000 in excess of the revenues.

"The condition of the treasury, known to the financial world, occasioned alarm, lest the government could no longer maintain at par the enormous burden of \$420,000,000 of silver intrinsically worth about 65 cents on the dollar, and the country was thereby prejudiced on silver of the same character.

#### Regularity of Panics.

"This was not the only cause of the depression. Financial panics may be expected about every twenty years, judging by the past history of this country, and one was due in the early nineties. The Baring failure in London was largely responsible for the demoralization of business, but the fears were intensified by the fact that the government, already carrying an immense volume of currency, intrinsically worth less than its par value, could not stand the additional unusual purchase of \$60,000,000, provided for by the Sherman act, and maintain its value at par. It was apparent that the day would surely come when gold and silver dollars could no longer be maintained at par, and would reach the same value rather than their legal value, driving gold at once out of circulation and bringing this country to a single silver standard with the same evil consequences that would follow the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States alone.

"The repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman bill stopped the panic, and where money could not be had at any price in the summer of 1893, it can now be readily obtained at low rates of interest. And yet, with the terrible experiences of last year fresh in our minds, it is proposed to open the mints without a limit to the flow of silver into the country, to reduce silver monometallism. To the fear of silver monometallism may be attributed last year's panic. What would happen if the unlimited coinage of silver, which would absolutely produce such a result?"

Mr. Smith closed his speech with an appeal to the voters of the state to remain true to the Democratic party, sound money, inaugurated by Jefferson, supported by Jackson and preserved by Cleveland.

### ROBBED AND MURDERED.

Bloody Tragedy Last Night at Mendocino, Mont.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Men entered a saloon kept by Stephen Grosso, in Mendocino, a suburb of this city, about 10:45 o'clock tonight, and after robbing Grosso of his watch and money, shot him dead while his hands were up. The robbers escaped.

### THE WHEEL.

Five-mile (Paced) Record Broken by Titus.

Springfield, Mass., Sept. 7.—F. T. Titus broke the five mile, flying start (paced) bicycle record at Hampden park this afternoon. His time was 16:51.2-5, best previous time, 11:08 1-5, was made by McIntire.

W. F. Simms broke class A steeple chase mile, paced, time, 2:15. Record previously held by Callahan was in 2:16 4-5.

### STRUCK A SPRING GUN.

A Portland Grocer Who Is His Own Nightwatchman.

Portland, Or., Sept. 7.—When C. Smith, an east side grocer, opened his store this morning he found a man about 35 years of age lying dead in a pool of blood on the floor in front of a trap gun which had been set for burglars. Papers found on the man indicated that his name was W. H. Morehead, a resident of Portland. He had entered the store some time during the night. Smith's store had been entered by burglars recently, and he had set a gun for the man's second visit.

JUSTIFIED UNDER THE LAWS

Extra and His Followers Are Making a Good Showing.

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—The extradition proceedings in the case of General Antonio Extra and his fellow refugees from San Salvador, were continued today in the United States district court. The testimony adduced, however, was but a repetition of that of yesterday, the prisoners insisting that they had acted on their own behalf to substantiate their claim that at the time of the commission of the acts charged against them a state of war existed in San Salvador, and that the alleged murders and robberies were but incidents of actual warfare. A pamphlet containing the military laws of San Salvador was introduced into evidence this afternoon after bitter opposition on the part of the prosecution. Under these laws the defendants claim to have been justified in their every act.

### A GLUT IN WHEAT.

Toledo, O., Sept. 7.—During the past four days, C. A. King & Co. have received from 3,000 reliable dealers and millers. They cover almost every important wheat growing country in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas and Missouri. These states raise most of the cloverseed crop and about one-third of the winter wheat crop, or nearly one-half of the entire wheat crop of the United States. Two thousand and three hundred and thirty-one of the replies are from 28 of the large wheat producing counties. There will be more wheat fed to animals this year than ever before.

Interior mills are daily grinding some, but mostly to feed swine. In sections where the wheat is a fair crop, very little will be fed.

### GREENHUT DENIES.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—W. B. Greenhut, president of the White Trust, arrived in this city this evening and left for his home in Peoria, Ill., on the night train. He professed surprise when shown a telegram from New York stating that trading in the trust stocks was heavy on the strength of a rumor that the trust was about to appoint a receiver.

"That is certainly news to me," he said, "but almost any rumor is likely to occur in the New York market. There is not a bit of truth in the report."

### LIQUOR DEALERS ADJOURN.

St. Louis, Sept. 7.—The Liquor Dealers' National association adjourned this afternoon, to meet next year at Washington, D. C. The following officers were chosen: President, William Beatty, of Indiana; vice-president, John Morrissey, of New York; secretary, Robert J. Hall, of Illinois; executive committee, of St. Louis, consisting of John F. Weiss, of Ohio; and Fred L. Jordan, of Washington, D. C.

## SECRETARY MORTON'S LETTER DENOUNCED.

It Creates Considerable Indignation in the Congress.

### MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS PRESENTED.

FORMER WILL DOUBTLESS BE ADOPTED.

Repeal of the Desert Land Law--Withdrawal From Settlement of All Arid Lands--Leasing of Pasture Lands--An International Irrigation Commission Recommended.

Denver, Sept. 7.—The attendance at the irrigation congress today was smaller than heretofore, some delegates having already left for home.

The majority report, which the committee on resolutions would not be ready to report until 2 o'clock. This raised a storm of protests.

On motion of Joel Shoemaker, of Utah, a committee was appointed to wait on the committee on resolutions and demand a report at once.

While waiting for the report, Thomas R. Cutler, of Utah, read a paper on sugar beet culture, after which Senator Correll, of Mexico, spoke on the necessity of having an international water commission to settle the disputes between Mexico and the United States regarding water privileges.

David Boyd, of Colorado, read a paper on "The nature and behavior of the Platte river."

#### America's Arid Lands.

Judge Emery, of Kansas, national lecturer of the congress, spoke on "The true significance of the irrigation movement in regard to arid lands." The arid section of the United States, he said, was over half the possessions of the United States, including Alaska. "This section," he continued, "has over 5,000,000 population. The greater portion of this vast tract can be irrigated and reclaimed will provide homes for over 25,000,000 people."

He denounced the letter of Secretary Morton to this congress, in which he said: "These meetings have nothing to do with irrigation, and are absolutely untrue. The judges advocated small farms and storage reservoirs and irrigation survey for the purpose of covering and distributing the water of the country for irrigation purposes."

The majority report, immediately upon reassembling the committee on resolutions submitted a majority and minority report. The majority report was as follows:

First--Repeal the desert land law. Second--Withdrawal from settlement of all arid lands within the arid region not found to be capable of irrigation, all such lands, except mineral lands, to be held for catchment areas, pastures and timber.

Third--Leasing of the pastures and giving preference to actual occupants and cultivators of adjoining irrigable lands the sale of surplus timber, the lands to be sold to the government, to be devoted to the development of the state, and when no longer required for such purposes to be sold to the state.

Fourth--That a select committee be appointed to select lands for reclamation and make them the basis of security for the construction of irrigation works, title to such lands to remain in the federal government until such time as the state to the actual settlers, no individual being permitted to acquire title to more than forty acres of irrigable land. In case of lands so selected, the federal government shall enlarge the home unit because of the small value of the crops produced. The money received from such sales shall be reserved for the purpose of discharging obligations incurred in the work of reclaiming public lands. This recommendation is independent of the Carey law, and is not intended to modify that law.

Fifth--That when any state shall have reclaimed land under the plan provided in section 5, it shall form irrigation districts, according to hydrographic conditions, and when a sufficient number of settlers shall have actually located upon the land within such division the state shall, conditionally, transfer the local administration to the authorities of said water division.

Sixth--That before any state can avail itself of these provisions it shall have a legally constituted irrigation department. That there shall be appointed a national irrigation commission, vested with the administration of government, pastoral and forest lands, and that such commission shall be empowered to consider and authorize general plans of reclamation submitted by the irrigation department of any state. That the national irrigation commission shall also be charged with the work of making an immediate investigation of the problem of interstate streams and report to the Congress at the next session. There shall be a measure providing a means for the speedy and final adjudication of questions between states, and a plan for the division of streams on a basis of justice and equity.

Seventh--That the several territories be included in the provisions of the Carey law.

Eighth--That an international commission be constituted, composed of the representatives of the United States, Canada and Mexico, whose purpose it shall be to thoroughly examine into and arbitrate questions arising between said nations, because of the waters of rivers partly in each of the two countries, or serving as a boundary between two, and to settle upon a basis and method for the equitable division of the waters of such streams when used for irrigation.

Ninth--That sufficient appropriations be secured for carrying on the work of reclaiming streams, selecting and aggregating reservoir sites, and for prosecuting surveys to determine the location of lands susceptible of reclamation, and such other work in the line of investigation and experiment as may be legitimately undertaken, such appropriations to be expended in the direction of the national irrigation commission.

Tenth--That reservoir sites heretofore reserved by the government, which may become necessary for the use of states under the operations of the Carey law, shall be released and made



available upon application therefor by states or territories.

The minority report favored the ownership by the several states of the arid lands within their respective territories, and mentioned conditions upon which ownership is to be acquired.

The entire evening session was devoted to the discussion of the report, and at 11 o'clock further discussion was postponed until tomorrow morning.

THE CHESS BOARD.

Results of the Seventh Round of the International Masters.

Liepsic, Sept. 7.—The result of the seventh round of the International Masters chess tournament was as follows: Zeuffert lost to Mieses in a double fault after 21 moves.

Marco and Berger drew after 13 moves. Janowsky beat Weidlich after 31 moves.

Tarrasch beat Walbrodt in a king's gambit after 28 moves. The afternoon was devoted to finishing of games which stood adjourned from previous rounds.

Weidlich beat Mason after 45 moves. Walbrodt beat Mason after 45 moves. Mieses beat Weidlich after 65 moves.

Janowsky beat Zincke after 46 moves. Tarrasch beat Weidlich after 59 moves.

Mieses beat Suchting after 52 moves. Teichmann beat Baird after 85 moves. Lipke beat Mason after 52 moves. Suchting beat Mason after 49 moves.

OUTRAGE ON AMEP CANS.

Nicaraguan Authorities Will Be Asked to Explain.

New Orleans, Sept. 7.—The Associated Press correspondent at Bluefields under date of August 31st, sends information that a few days before, the directors, Babazon and Madria, committed another outrage upon Americans. The launch which steamed out to the Bluff, July 4th, with several Mosquito and Janacoa men, was seized and taken to the shore, where it was raised and brought to anchor before the Nicaraguan government building. Minister Madria has given orders to confiscate the boat as a prize of war, though against the wishes of the Bluefields Baraca company, her owner, who claims that the boat was a private property.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Information has been received at the state department that the two American banished from Nicaragua for complicity in the Mosquito rebellion, are now in Costa Rica. It is said these men were well satisfied with the terms of banishment without demanding a trial or asking the protection of the United States minister to remain in Nicaragua.

New York, Sept. 7.—A special dispatch from Washington says: According to a report received at the state department from the consular agent at Bluefields, a man of some importance was seized by Nicaraguan authorities and used to convey the prisoners captured in the Bluefields rebellion to the coast. The Nicaraguan government to explain.

ONE MORE FREE AD.

Sloux City People Don't Want the Fight Until Next Spring.

New York, Sept. 7.—Ed Lloyd, the representative of the Sloux City Athletic club, is in town and is prepared to arrange a finish fight between Corbett and Jackson for a purse of \$25,000. He said the club is composed of business men who do not care to be identified with publicity.

"I am really the only man in the club who has come to the front in the matter up to date, simply because I have been forced to do so. If we arrange this match we will have a manager, and he will look after all interests. We have now posted \$5,000, and are prepared to go ahead in the matter as soon as a meeting can be arranged between Corbett and Jackson or their representatives."

"If you succeed in arranging a match when will it take place?" "Next spring, when the weather is good; May would be the most desirable time for it. If the principals insist upon an earlier date we may agree to it."

"Because I had been informed that a meeting would have been of no value, inasmuch as I had not seen Corbett. I came here for the purpose of meeting a representative of both men at the same time. Mr. O'Rourke is here to represent Jackson, while Mr. Brady can look after Corbett's interests."

NEVADA POPULISTS.

Doughty For Congress and Peckham For Governor.

Reno, Nev., Sept. 7.—The Populist convention reconvened this morning. The committee on platform made a report which was adopted. The platform declares allegiance to the national People's party; indorses the Omaha platform of 1892; demands free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; demands the repeal of national bank laws; opposes the issue of government bonds for any purpose; requests the government to prohibit Chinese and Japanese immigration; requests the government to authorize the states to employ idle labor in reclaiming arid and swamp lands, to be paid by the government in legal tender notes; favors the election of senators by a direct vote of the people; indorses

### Common Sense.

Abraham Lincoln is reported to have said (page and volume not cited) that "when an American paid \$20 for steel to an English manufacturer, America had the steel and England had the \$20. But when he paid \$20 for steel to an American manufacturer, America had both the steel and the \$20." We do not believe that Lincoln ever made such a nonsensical statement. He was just as likely to say that "when Jones pays \$20 for a suit of clothes to Wannamaker, Jones has the suit and Wannamaker the \$20. But when Jones made the cloth and the suit of clothes himself, Jones had both the suit of clothes and the \$20."

### Moral.

Never buy anything from anybody; make everything you use, no matter how much it costs you.

### THOSE PATENT ISSIDES.

How Republicans Propose to Get in Their Deadly Work on the Innocent Country Republican Editors.

Washington, Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The ingenious method of the Republicans of collecting their campaign fund from the people by proxy has often been commented on. The thing is simple. The Republican party comes into power, and, wanting to have enough money to use as a vast corruption fund in the next election, it licenses certain moneyed corporations to collect great sums from the people.

They collect the money in the form of the protective tariff law; then these corporations turn over a large part of that money to the Republican editor, who uses it to run the party. The editor, in turn, uses the money to run the party, and the party, in turn, uses the money to run the party.

Only reason it is mentioned now is that the Republican editor is now in the hands of the Republican campaign committee, and the Republican campaign committee is now in the hands of the Republican editor, who uses the money to run the party.

The people of Utah need not feel surprised if suddenly some Republican editor in their town, who before has shown only brains enough to howl McKinley whenever a man of sense says a word without what he considered due respect, suddenly blossoms out as a quoter of the words of some famous statesman, and only the matter that is furnished to hundreds of other newspapers throughout the country.

The people of Utah need not feel surprised if suddenly some Republican editor in their town, who before has shown only brains enough to howl McKinley whenever a man of sense says a word without what he considered due respect, suddenly blossoms out as a quoter of the words of some famous statesman, and only the matter that is furnished to hundreds of other newspapers throughout the country.

The people of Utah need not feel surprised if suddenly some Republican editor in their town, who before has shown only brains enough to howl McKinley whenever a man of sense says a word without what he considered due respect, suddenly blossoms out as a quoter of the words of some famous statesman, and only the matter that is furnished to hundreds of other newspapers throughout the country.

Two Prominent Politicians Who Carried Their Free Silver Ideas a Great Deal Too Far.

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—Secret agents of the treasury department have arrested and brought here two men whom they accuse of being the counterfeiters who have been flooding the market with silver money since the late election. They were arrested near Fall River Mills, Shasta county, on Sylvester's ranch, where a full counterfeiting outfit was found.

Sylvester has lived in Shasta county for many years, and is a well known man. Short, who is related to him by marriage, is also well known. Sylvester is a Populist and a leading politician. As a delegate to the recent Populist county convention, he attracted attention as an advocate of unlimited coinage of silver, making several impassioned speeches before the convention.

They were arrested near Fall River Mills, Shasta county, on Sylvester's ranch, where a full counterfeiting outfit was found.

GAVE CORBETT A FIGHT.

Courtney Makes It Lively For Jim For Awhile.

New York, Sept. 7.—James J. Corbett fought Peter Courtney, of New Jersey, six hot rounds today at the Edison laboratory, in Orange, N. J. It was witnessed by fifteen men, and every move of the pugilists was reproduced by Edison's kineoscope. There was no real fighting, but the fight took place in a room twelve feet square, the walls of which were padded. The rounds averaged about one minute and thirty seconds each, and there was a wait of from a minute and a half to two minutes between each.

Courtney was full of business and rushed Corbett for all he was worth during the first round. In the matter of it he had chosen.

Every round was fast and furious, and it was not until the sixth round that Corbett put his man to sleep.

COMTE DE PARIS DEAD.

London, Sept. 8.—The Comte de Paris died at Stowe house, his London residence, at 7 o'clock. The disease from which he suffered was given out by the physicians as cancer of the stomach, but it will probably require an autopsy to determine the exact cause of his death.

THE COUNTRY'S CASH.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Cash balance in the treasury today was \$127,735,412, of which \$55,777,887 was gold reserve, and \$71,957,525 was silver reserve.

## EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SENSATIONAL SPEECH.

Opposition of Prussian Noblemen to Their King a Monstrosity.

### HIS BEST INTENTIONS HAVE BEEN COMBATTED.

PARENTAL SOLICITUDE FOR THE PEASANTRY OF PRUSSIA.